We claim:

1. A method for evaluating a blood sample from a patient to assess the likelihood that the patient has gastritis, the method comprising assaying the blood sample for the presence of antibodies specific for H,K-ATPase, antibodies specific for Helicobacter pylori, and the concentration of pepsinogen I, wherein the presence of H,K-ATPase antibodies, Helicobacter pylori antibodies, and altered pepsinogen I concentration as compared with pepsinogen I concentration from an individual without gastritis, is indicative of the patient having gastritis.

2. A method for screening for gastritis in a mammal suspected of suffering from gastritis comprising determining the level of H,K-ATPase antibodies, Helicobacter pylori antibodies, and pepsinogen I in a biological sample from a mammal suspected of suffering from gastritis, and comparing the level of H,K-ATPase antibodies, Helicobacter pylori antibodies, and pepsinogen I to levels in normal mammals of the same species, wherein altered levels in the sample compared to the levels in normal mammals of the same species is indicative of gastritis.

3. A method for diagnosing gastritis in a mammal suspected of suffering from gastritis comprising determining the levels of at least two indicators in a biological sample from a mammalian patient, the indicators selected from the group consisting of H,K-ATPase antibodies, Helicobacter pylori antibodies, pepsinogen I, and the level of pepsinogen I multiplied by the level of Helicobacter pylori antibodies; and comparing the levels of the indicators in the patient sample to levels of the same indicators in normal mammals of the same species, wherein levels of at least two indicators in the patient sample which differ significantly from the level of the same indicators in normal mammals of the same species indicates the patient has gastritis.

4. A method for screening for gastritis in a mammal suspected of suffering from gastritis comprising determining the levels of at least two indicators in a biological sample from a mammalian patient, the indicators selected from the group consisting of H,K-ATPase antibodies, Helicobacter pylori antibodies, and pepsinogen I and comparing the levels of indicators in the patient sample to levels of the same indicators in normal mammals of the same species, wherein levels of at least two indicators in the patient sample which differ significantly from levels of the same indicators in normal mammals of the same species is indicative of gastritis.

5. The method of claim 4, wherein the levels of all three indicators are determined.

6. The method of claim 4, wherein the step of determining the levels of at least two indicators comprises performing immunoassays for detecting the indicators.

7. The method of claim 4, wherein the group of indicators further includes an additional indicator comprising the level of pepsinogen I multiplied by the level of Helicobacter pylori antibodies, and wherein the level of this additional indicator is compared to a standard.

8. The method of claim 4, wherein levels of H,K-ATPase antibodies, and Helicobacter pylori antibodies which are significantly higher than the levels in normal mammals of the same species is indicative of gastritis.

9. A kit for screening for gastritis comprising reagents suitable for detecting H,K-ATPase antibodies, Helicobacter pylori antibodies, and pepsinogen I.

10. The kit of claim 9, wherein the reagents comprise pepsinogen I antibodies, H,K-ATPase and Helicobacter pylori proteins or peptides thereof.

11. The kit of claim 9, wherein the reagents comprise pepsinogen I, H,K-ATPase, and Helicobacter pylori antigens immobilized on a solid support.

12. The kit of claim 11, further comprising labeled anti-human antibodies.

13. The kit of claim 9, wherein the reagents are provided in amounts sufficient to perform substantially equal numbers of assays to detect H,K-ATPase antibodies, Helicobacter pylori antibodies, and pepsinogen I concentration.